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# The Semi-Weekly Louisianian.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

VOLUME 2.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872.

NUMBER 35.

## Louisianian.

Published Thursdays and Sundays.  
111 CARondelet STREET,  
New Orleans, LA.

G. BROWN, Editor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:  
Per Annum, in Advance, \$5.00  
Per Month, 50 Cts.  
Per Copy, 10 Cts.  
Circulans, Programmes, General Cards, Posters, etc., etc., guaranteed to give general satisfaction to all who wish to secure our services.

## PROSPECTUS

OF THE  
Louisianian.

We endeavor to establish another journal in New Orleans, and to fill a necessity which has long and sometimes painfully been felt. In the transition state of our people, in their struggling efforts to reach that position in the Body Politic which we conceive to be their right, it is regarded that much information, guidance, encouragement, and reproof have been lost, in consequence of the lack of a medium, through which these deficiencies might be supplied. We shall strive to make the Louisianian a desideratum in these respects.

## POLICY.

Our motto indicates, the Louisianian shall be "Republican at all times and under all circumstances." We advocate the security and enjoyment of broad civil liberty, the absolute equality of all men before the law, an impartial distribution of honor and patronage to all who merit it, the abolition of allaying animosities, of promoting harmony and union among all classes and between all in the State. We shall advocate the removal of political disabilities, foster kindred forbearance, where malignity has reigned, and seek for peace and justice where wrong and oppression prevailed. Thus united in aims and objects, we shall conserve our interests, elevate our noble race to an enviable position among the States, by the development of our limited resources, and secure the benefits of the mighty changes in the history and condition of the people and the Country.

## TAXATION.

We shall support the doctrine of an equitable division of taxation among the States, a faithful collection of the taxes, economy in the expenditures, conformably with the exigencies of the State or Country and the discharge of every legitimate obligation.

## EDUCATION.

We shall sustain the carrying out of the provisions of the act establishing a common school system, and urge the paramount duty of the education of youth, as vitally connected with the progress and stability of a Republican Government.

## FINAL.

By a generous, manly, independent, and temporary existence, and established upon a basis, that if we cannot "command," we shall at all events "deserve" success.

ALBERT EYRICH,  
Bookeller and Stationer  
150 CANAL STREET,  
New Orleans, Louisiana.

## POLITICAL NOTICES.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—The committee met pursuant to adjournment, President Pinchback in the chair.

There being a quorum present the committee proceeded to business. The following resolution, presented by Hon. A. E. Barber, was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the President of this committee be and is hereby authorized to call a State convention of the Republican party of Louisiana, to meet at the Mechanics' Institute, in the city of New Orleans, at twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, May 2, 1872, for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the National Republican Convention, called by the National Republican Executive Committee, to be held at Philadelphia, June 5, 1872; also to nominate a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, and Representatives in Congress, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

On motion of Hon. H. J. Campbell, the minutes were ordered to be printed in the official journal.

By order of the committee,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,  
President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.

ROOMS STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE Republican Party, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, March 18, 1872.—To the Republican State of Louisiana:

The Republican State Central Committee having, in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the last State Convention, arrived at the regular period which has been set apart by the usages of the party for its State Conventions, and having authorized its President to issue the usual call, therefore deem the occasion suitable to address these brief remarks upon the political situation to their fellow-Republicans. The quadrennial election for a President of the United States occurs this year. The election of this high officer of the Republic, whose character and political views are so important, especially to the Republicans of the South, and whose selection almost decides our political fate for the next four years, and perhaps the whole future, makes this election one of the deepest and most vital interest to all our people. We feel that we speak their unanimous sentiment when we invite them to respond to the call of the National Republican Committee, and advise them to send our best representatives to the Philadelphia Convention, to help in selecting a tried, true and unflinching Republican to be our next President. Our State election is also of the greatest importance. We have to elect a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor of Public Accounts, Superintendent of Public Education, Attorney General, a new General Assembly, and Representatives in Congress. In fact, this election is to determine a question still more important to us than who shall be the next President. It is to determine for the next four years whether the State government shall be Republican or Democratic; in favor of equal rights, or against them; in favor of progress, education and improvement for all people, black as well as white, or in favor only of white progress, education and improvement, and opposed to equal advantages for the black people; whether we shall retain all that we have won and go forward, or whether we shall lose all and go back to where we were at the close of the war.

We wish plainly and distinctly to understand the fact that all parties opposed to the Republican party, whether under the name of Democrats, Reformers, People's party, or any other title whatever, are simply the old Democratic party under a new name, and have for their object but one thing, that is to throw the State government out of the control of the Republican party and into the hands of their enemies. Our people will also see that to defeat the strong and determined efforts of the enemy to again get control of the State, one thing is the great essential, that all Republicans shall be UNITED AND WORK TOGETHER. If we do this, victory is certain.

To this end we cordially invite all true and earnest Republicans, without regard to past differences, to unite in this convention and to nominate such a ticket and adopt such a platform as will command the respect and support of the whole people.

All good Republicans also desire that our party shall, as we are assured it will, declare itself decidedly, distinctly and definitely in favor of retrenchment, reform, reduction of taxes and the removal of all unnecessary burdens on commerce and trade, and in favor of equal and just legislation for all interests and all classes of persons.

By order of the committee,  
P. B. S. PINCHBACK,  
President.

WILLIAM VIGORS, Recording Secretary State Central Committee Republican Party of Louisiana.

## NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION.

Third Day's Proceedings.

At 10½ o'clock A. M. the Convention was called to order by President Ingraham.

On a call of the roll a quorum was found to be present.

Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. E. Greene.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback stated to the Convention, with reference to the gas being turned off, that the company had at 2 o'clock Thursday notified the Secretary of State that in consequence of the non-payment by the State of \$1063 due for gas, it would be immediately shut off. This notice the Secretary of State had not received, consequently no one outside the company's agents was acquainted with their intentions. He produced the notice and the bill, and further stated that up to the present time the Secretary of State had not received the notice.

On motion, duly seconded, the resolution, offered by Mr. Lott on Thursday evening, with reference to this subject, was expunged from the minutes of the Convention.

Order of the day postponed for 30 minutes.

A letter from the principal of Straight University, inviting the members of the Convention to visit the institution, was read and ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Reference was made to the propriety of having the gas turned on for the evening session, and on motion the matter was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Rapier of Alabama, moved that this be the last colored convention to ever meet, he desiring to be no more known separately from the white man, even in his deliberations. Referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. David Gordon, of Kansas, moved that,

Whereas, in view of the unprecedented action of this Convention, in electing a President who was perhaps hundreds of miles from its sittings, and not even being accredited as a member; therefore, in accordance with the rules prescribed in the call of the convention, be it

Resolved, That the Convention do now proceed to appoint a committee of one from each State represented to nominate a permanent President to preside over its deliberations.

A lively discussion sprang up on the introduction of this resolution, principally participated in by Messrs. Ruffin, Matthews, Turner and Cardozo in favor of its adoption; and Messrs. Ransier, Jacobs, and Matthews against. Mr. Cardozo did not favor this Convention occupying the position of electing as its President a gentleman who had not only not arrived at this late date, but who may never have left his home. He stated that he did not believe Mr. Douglass was coming, or ever intended to come.

We have gone out of the way to elect him, and now as we have been in session two days, and have no permanent President yet, I think it is due to ourselves, because we do are becoming ridiculous in having no President, and in fact I do not believe he ever intended to come.

(Applause.)

He offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That inasmuch as the permanent President elect has not arrived, we therefore declare the position vacant, and proceed to elect a President, and make this the special order of the day at 3 o'clock.

Order of the day again postponed.

Pending action on the above the following telegram was read by the President:

Col. J. H. Ingraham, First Vice President Colored Convention: I have just returned from Cincinnati en route to Convention. Prevented from coming by freshet. Douglas is on the way. Let our demand be "Legal equality." This will be seconded by passage of Civil Rights bill. Congress will not adjourn without its passage. It will probably be done next week.

(Signed) Jno. M. LANGSTON.

## Lieutenant Governor Pinchback

also announced the receipt of a telegram from Mr. Douglass informing him of his arrival at Canton, Miss.

Further action on the proposition to proceed to the election of a President was on motion postponed.

Mr. Turner, of Alabama, moved for the appointment of a special committee of three to draft suitable resolutions expressive of the sorrow of the colored men of the United States at the death of Lieutenant Governor Dunn. Adopted.

The Chair appointed Messrs. W. V. Turner, of Alabama, T. H. Frost, of South Carolina, and G. T. Ruby, of Texas.

A lengthy communication was read from John H. Cooke, of Washington, D. C., relative to the bounties of colored soldiers. Referred to Committee on Resolutions.

Twelve o'clock having arrived the following resolution of Mr. Rapier, of Alabama, came up.

Resolved, That we, in the name of the colored men of the United States, repudiate any sympathy or connection whatever with the late Labor Reform Convention, lately held at Columbus, Ohio, and also the convention of Liberal Republicans, called for the 1st of May, at Cincinnati.

Mr. Pinchback moved an amendment, as follows:

Resolved, That Hon. Charles Sumner has by his disinterested advocacy of our rights, and his consummate statesmanship in securing a recognition of these rights in the Constitution of the United States, has endeared himself to the colored people of the nation, and until Hon. Charles Sumner shall himself announce his secession from the Republican party, we shall hold him to be as he has ever been, one of the purest and ablest members of our great party.

Points of order, and trifling objections were raised by several members, the presiding officer ruled the amendment out of order as not being germane to the question. But would entertain it as a separate resolution.

Mr. Pinchback appealed from the decision of the chair.

Pending the appeal, Mr. Ruffin, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor, and spoke at the length, eulogizing the course of Mr. Sumner, and depicting in choice oratory the noble part he had taken in defense of the rights of the down-trodden colored people of this country in the past; denouncing at all times their deep wrongs, and still contending that justice shall be done them: Mr. Ruffin declared himself to be a Republican, and that he intended to follow the fortunes of the Republican party, and was convinced no man in the country better understood Republican principles and acted up to them than Mr. Sumner.

Mr. Ruffin urged with much force the blighting effects of a Democratic victory next fall, and thought the convention should not waste its time in creating divisions in the Republican party, but should go to work at once and demand those civil rights that have thus far not been fully accorded to the colored people of this country; that is what this convention was called for, and that work alone should occupy its valuable time. "This," said Mr. Ruffin, "is what the Hon. Charles Sumner has been working for and is working for now, while this convention is wrangling about far less important matters to the great mass of colored people."

Mr. Jacobs, of Mississippi, followed Mr. Ruffin, and spoke in opposition to the passage of Mr. Rapier's resolution condemning the Cincinnati Convention. He said this was not the one-arm government. No one knew who would be the candidate of the Philadelphia Convention, or what would be its platform. Nor did any one know what would be the complexion of the Cincinnati Convention, or who would be its candidates; and until these things were known it was not meet for members of this convention to be taking action upon subjects entirely foreign to the objects for which it was called.

Mr. J. Sells Martin, of Massachusetts, thought Mr. Sumner had as good a chance for the Philadelphia nomination for President as any other man. He was opposed to the Cincinnati convention because he thought it was to be the opening wedge to divide the Republican party. He did not think recent converts to Republicanism as good as such well-trying Republicans as Mr. Sumner, and was opposed to hob-nobbing with men we did not know, and had no reason to believe would assist in enforcing the civil rights of the colored people.

No set of heterogeneous politicians can gather there or anywhere and make a party unless its existence is called for by some great underlying need of people. It must have a living principle or fall stillborn to the ground. If Mr. Sumner moves in the direction of that convention it is the duty of the colored people who love him to rush forward and save him from himself—from such folly. (Cheers.) Mr. Martin had rather join the Young Democracy than the Cincinnati Liberals. In answer to a question he said nobody has any right to think Mr. Sumner will go to that assemblage, [applause.] which is to be the entering wedge to split the Republican party and tamper with doubtful men. The party must give the colored men civil rights or he [Mr. Martin] would leave it.

Mr. Burch. Where will you go?

Mr. Martin. I'll go by myself sir. [Laughter.]

Mr. Burch. But you cannot carry any colored man with you?

Mr. Martin. Yes, I can.

Mr. Burch. With your mouth only? [Laughter.]

Mr. Martin. You can put as low an estimate on your own mouth as you please. [Loud Laughter.]

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good a chance for the Philadelphia nomination for President as any other man. He was opposed to the Cincinnati convention because he thought it was to be the opening wedge to divide the Republican party.

Upon being interrogated as to whether he would support Mr. Grant's re-election if he received the nomination of the Philadelphia convention, Mr. Pinchback answered yes. Upon being further interrogated as to whether he would do so in case Mr. Sumner was the Presidential nominee of the Cincinnati convention, Mr. Pinchback very candidly answered no—explaining, however, that he did not consider Mr. Sumner's nomination by the Cincinnati convention at all probable; but he still admitted that in the event of such a contingency he should undoubtedly support Mr. Sumner for the Presidency in preference to Mr. Grant.

Mr. Harralson, of Alabama, said that as he had been misrepresented by the *Picayune*, he also desired to place himself right. In his remarks the previous day he did not mean to denounce Mr. Sumner, but Mr. Blair, who is undoubtedly a Democrat; and what he (Mr. Harralson) said was, that if Mr. Sumner was going to leave the Republican party and go with Mr. Blair, why, he (Mr. Harralson) would be compelled to let Mr. Sumner go his own way, even though he might regret to part with him.

Mr. Harralson then inquired of the chair whether all the amendments to the original resolution had been disposed of, and, upon being answered in the affirmative, he moved the adoption of the resolution under a call for the previous question.

Mr. Pinchback asked to have the vote on the resolution delayed until to-day, as he held in his hand a dispatch from Mr. Fred. Douglass, stating that he would arrive here in a few hours.

Mr. Cardozo, the acting chairman, asked the convention if it was prepared for the previous question. The question was then put and decided in the affirmative. Under this decision the chair announced that through the operation of the previous question the introducer of the resolution had the right to speak one hour.

Mr. Rapier then availed himself of his privilege to close the debate, and after speaking thirty minutes in support of his resolution, yielded the balance of his time to such other gentlemen as were anxious to say a few words before taking a vote upon the resolution.

At the expiration of the hour a vote upon the resolution was demanded, and the yeas and nays called for. The resolution was adopted—yeas 27, nays 17.

The convention then unanimously adopted Mr. Pinchback's resolution indorsing Mr. Sumner.

The Convention, after transacting some unimportant business, adjourned to 7½ P. M.

## Evening Session.

The Convention was called to order at 8 P. M.

The roll was called and a quorum present.

Mr. Stevens, of Virginia, moved to dispense with the public speaking and proceed with the business of the Convention.

After the informal discussion of the subject by the members, the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Cardozo moved to resolve into mass to hear the Speakers invited to address the meeting.

This was also withdrawn to allow the introduction of resolutions and their reference to appropriate committees.

Quite a number were then rapidly sent up, read, and referred.

At 9 o'clock, Mr. Chester, from the Committee on Orators, announced the speakers Messrs. Geo. L. Ruffin, of Massachusetts, G. T. Ruby, of Texas, and Harriell of Alabama.

All of the speakers dwell on the paramount subjects now engaging the attention of the colored people all over the country.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. Saturday.

## Republican party, but that can not

be done. It is true he does not favor the renomination of Mr. Grant, but he did not think this could be construed into sufficient cause for reading him out of the Republican party.

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OWNED, EDITED AND MANAGED BY  
COLORED MEN, IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY THURSDAY AND SUNDAY  
MORNINGS AT 114 CAROLINE STREET,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Wm. G. BROWN, Editor and Publisher.

## OUR AGENTS.

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Greenville.

LOUISIANA:—John A. Washington,  
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ville.



OUR CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872

U. S. GRANT.

## STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

## OFFICERS.

Pres't—P. B. S. PINCHBACK of Orleans.

Recording Sec'y—WILLIAM VIGERS.

Corresponding Sec'y—J. W. FAIRFAX.

## MEMBERS.

[FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.]

EDWARD BUTLER, of Plaquemine.

S. SCHMIDT, of Orleans.

THOMPSON COAKLEY, of Rapides.

ALBERT GANTT, of St. Landry.

JOHN PARSONS, of Orleans.

A. W. SMYTH, of Orleans.

H. RABY, of Natchitoches.

GEO. Y. KELLO, of Rapides.

DAVID YOUNG, of Concordia.

F. J. HERRON, of Orleans.

First Congressional District—Hugh J.  
Campbell, H. Mahoney.

Second Congressional District—A. E.  
Barber, James L. Belden.

Third Congressional District—Thomas  
H. Noland, George Washington.

Fourth Congressional District—E. W.  
Dewees, Buford Blunt.

Fifth Congressional District—A. W.  
Faulkner, A. B. Harris.

## SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Hon. HUGH J. CAMPBELL, Chair-  
man.

Hon. P. B. S. PINCHBACK.

Hon. HARRY MAHONEY.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.

Hon. A. B. HARRIS.

Hon. A. E. BARBER.

## FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Hon. F. J. HERRON.

Hon. THOS. H. NO. A. D.

Hon. ED. BUTLER.

Hon. A. W. FAULKNER.

JOHN PARSONS Esq.

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1872.

## TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

We will be glad if you notify our  
office of any delinquency on the  
part of our carrier, as our arrange-  
ments are such that every issue of  
our paper should be regularly deliv-  
ered.

THANKS.—We have much pleasure  
in acknowledging due receipt of a  
complimentary to attend the Sixth  
Grand State Fair of the Mechanics  
and Agricultural Fair Association of  
Louisiana.

Prostrated by a severe attack  
of inflammation of the eyes, which  
feebly places us hors de combat, we  
have to apologize to our readers for  
the lack of editorial matter in our  
present issue.

Since the adjournment of the  
Convention quite a number of the  
delegates have returned to their  
homes. Many yet remain in our  
midst enjoying themselves and par-  
taking of New Orleans hospitality.

We have had the satisfaction of  
many interviews with the gentlemen  
of the Convention and propose in  
future numbers to submit our im-  
pressions to our readers.

CORRECTION.—Our last issue  
contained a paragraph from *Our Na-  
tional Progress* announcing the ap-  
pointment of Rev. C. H. Thompson,  
D.D. as the new Pastor of the Central  
Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

We are informed by the Dr. that  
this is incorrect and we hasten to  
relieve our friends who may be con-  
cerned about it.

An exchange gets off the fol-  
lowing at the expense of the New  
Orleans *Reporter*:

"Before hanging a man in Louis-  
iana they let from fifteen to forty  
reporters for the newspapers 'inter-  
view' him for three weeks. The poor  
fellow is then not only willing  
but anxious to be hung."

## EXCURSION PARTY.

On Tuesday last, Lieutenant  
Governor Pinchback having pro-  
cured the steam tug *Nearis* invited  
a party of gentlemen to accompany  
himself and his guests, Frederick  
Douglass, L. H. Douglass and Peter  
H. Clarke on a river cruise.  
The gentlemen forming the  
party were G. T. Downing, F.  
G. Barbadoes, N. W. Gibbs, A. M.  
Green, of the delegates, and Hon.  
A. E. Barber and Jos. H. Perkins  
and Senator A. B. Harris, of Louis-  
iana.

The party left from the head of  
Canal street and proceeded up the  
river as far as Carrollton; then  
down the river stopping at the  
slaughterhouse, bestowing an ex-  
amination on the establishment;  
then down the river as far as Chal-  
mette and returned to the city.

Lieutenant Governor Pinchback,  
Frederick Douglass and his son L.  
H. Douglass dined with General  
Hugh J. Campbell, while the re-  
minder of the excursion party  
dined with Gen. A. E. Barber.

## EVENING PARTY.

The presence in  
the city of so large a number of  
prominent colored men in attendance  
on the National Colored Convention  
afforded the opportunity to Lieut-  
enant Governor Pinchback to dis-  
play that hospitality for which he is  
remarkable; a few evenings ago  
there assembled at his residence a  
number of these gentlemen, promi-  
nent of whom we may mention  
Lieut. Gov. Ransier, Secretary of  
State Cardozo, F. H. Frost and W.  
J. McKinley of South Carolina;  
Geo. L. Ruffin and J. Sella Martin  
of Massachusetts; Isaac Meyers and  
J. C. J. Rivers of Maryland; Hon.  
W. N. Stephens of Virginia; Prof.  
P. H. Clark of Ohio; Chas. L. Ste-  
phenson of Kentucky; Hons. G. T.  
Ruby and R. Allen of Texas; Hons.  
J. H. Ingraham, J. Henri Burch,  
David Young and James Lewis, of  
Louisiana. There was a brilliant  
galaxy of ladies present. In addi-  
tion to the gentlemen above named,  
there were twenty or thirty of our  
prominent citizens among whom  
were Hons. Geo. Y. Kello, C. C.  
Antoine, F. C. Antoine, J. W. Quinn,  
W. B. Barrett, R. M. J. Kenner,  
A. E. Barber, C. W. Ringgold. The  
entertainments of the evening were  
very pleasing and a remarkable con-  
geniality pervaded the assemblage.  
The lovers of the dance were afford-  
ed an opportunity to "trip the light  
fantastic toe," which they availed  
themselves of till supper time, when  
the guests were invited to partake  
of a light supper and delicious  
wines, supplemented with an abun-  
dant of cake and fruit; after sup-  
per, dancing was resumed and lasted  
till a late hour, when the company  
separated well pleased with the  
manner in which they had passed  
the evening.

## LECTURE.

Frederick Douglass  
delivered on Tuesday evening in  
the Mechanics' Institute a highly  
instructive and entertaining lecture  
on "Self-made men." The hall was  
well occupied with an au-  
dience that fully appreciated  
the literary treat given them by the  
celebrated speaker. The lecturer  
alluded extensively to the principles  
of success, and the true modes of  
forming and establishing character;  
and illustrated his subject by  
numerous examples of "Self-made  
men."

## SERENADE.

On Friday night last,  
a number of gentlemen accom-  
panied by Kelly's brass band gave  
a fine serenade to Hon. Frederick  
Douglass, at the residence of Lieut.  
Governor Pinchback.

Mr. Douglass and Governor  
Pinchback both appeared, and the  
former addressed a few appropriate  
remarks to the party, at the con-  
clusion of which, three rousing  
cheers were given for Douglass, and  
calls for Pinchback; the Lieutenant  
Governor informed them that, in-  
stead of responding to them in a  
speech, he would invite them inside  
to refresh the inner man, which  
was cordially accepted, and the  
party after regaling themselves left,  
playing a lively air.

## THE NATIONAL COLORED CONVENTION.

The National Colored Convention  
terminated its sittings in this city  
on Monday evening and adjourned  
sine die.

The *Monthly Review* is the  
title of a newspaper published in  
Jackson, Miss., by Hon. Jas. Lynch.  
The first number of this neat little  
monthly is before us. The *Review*  
is the successor of the *Colored Cit-  
izen* and proposes to fill a void which  
has been painfully felt to exist since  
the suspension of that paper. We  
wish the *Review* every success.

Among other things the first  
number contains the following with  
reference to

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR PINCHBACK.

Whether Lieutenant Governor  
Pinchback deserves the condemna-  
tion pronounced upon him by his  
opponents, is yet to be proved. He  
was one of the first colored men of  
the South to step forward and battle  
for political equality, and has ex-  
hibited manliness, energy, ability,  
and force of character that do honor  
to him and to his race. His heart  
and hand have ever gone out, will-  
ingly, to aid any enterprise that  
promised good for his race.

That there is great need of po-  
litical integrity in Louisiana, is highly  
probable. We have no word of  
vindication for the administration  
of the affairs of that State. If there  
be grounds for it, they come in no  
reports which reach us. But we  
protest against the attempt to ren-  
der the name of Mr. Pinchback  
odious, when his services and ability  
entitle him to a high consideration,  
and the charges against him have  
not yet been sustained. We hope,  
as we predict, that the sequel will  
prove Mr. Pinchback to be an  
earnest, able, and faithful public  
man.

## THE CUSTOMHOUSE FOLKS.

The Customhouse folks got  
up another pow-wow in Lafayette  
Square on Monday evening, and  
availing themselves of the presence  
in the city of a number of distin-  
guished colored men, posted and pla-  
carded their names as speakers, in  
order thereby to attract an audience  
which their own names would ut-  
terly fail to bring there. A great  
many learned, however, that the  
most prominent speakers announced  
would not attend, and the audience  
was thinned accordingly. The or-  
ators who spoke dilated on the real,  
but more on the imaginary wrongs  
under which they allege the people  
suffer. There were frequent inter-  
ruptions to the peaceful flow of or-  
atory, nevertheless some of the city  
papers have contrived to give their  
readers synopses of the speeches they  
intended to deliver. This mutual  
admiration society adjourned amid  
the intermingled approvals of its  
friends and the mockeries of ene-  
mies.

## THE PICAUNE INFORMS.

The *Picaune* informs the  
public that a Mr. E. C. Billings is the  
colored people's choice for Governor.  
This startling intelligence has set  
these people to wondering. They  
want to know who Mr. Billings is,  
how long he has been a member of  
the Republican party, and what  
sort of a Republican he is. "The  
colored people" would also like to  
know upon what authority the  
*Picaune* constitutes itself their or-  
gan, so as to enable it in advance of  
what they know on the subject to  
announce their choice for the first  
office in the gift of the Republican  
party of this State.

## THE LOUISIANA STATE REGISTER.

In its usual vein of sarcasm, says:

The *National Republican* is swear-  
ing the high taxes but is religiously  
silent about the cause thereof. It  
dare not go to the reason of the  
thing since it is interested in the  
swindling levee tax that now  
amounts to more than all the tax  
were before the war. The *National  
Republican*, as an organ of reform,  
is about as effective as a Chinese tom-  
tom is as a weapon of war. It is  
only noisy.

## DOES THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN KNOW.

That one third of the taxes which  
it complains about levied to sup-  
port the Levee Company that Gov-  
ernor Warmoth attempted to break  
down? Does it know that its prop-  
rietary is the principal stockholder  
in this Levee Company and that they  
are pocketing one-third of the taxes?  
If it does not know these things let  
it be informed thereof. It has no  
right to be holding the Governor  
responsible for the robbery which its  
own friends are committing.

## FREDERICK DOUGLASS WENT TO JACKSON, MISS.

Frederick Douglass went to  
Jackson, Miss., yesterday, where he  
will lecture, and afterwards return  
to this city for a short time prior to  
going home.

## A RECENT NUMBER OF THE DONALDSONVILLE CHIEF.

"The Republicans of St. Landry  
Parish have met in Convention, de-  
clared their adherence to the State  
Administration and the regular Re-  
publican party, and have elected  
Messrs. Cornelius Donato, Elbert  
Gantt, and two other representative  
Republicans as delegates to the  
State Convention of May 2nd. They  
have also expressed their preference  
for candidates at the next election,  
as follows: For Governor, H. C.  
Warmoth; for Lieutenant Gov-  
ernor, P. B. S. Pinchback; for Con-  
gress, from the Third District,  
Elbert Gantt."

## INSULTS TO COLORED MEN IN CHURCH.

Yesterday, the anniversary of our  
Lord's resurrection, three colored  
students of the Protestant Episcopal  
Church attended the morning ser-  
vice at St. Stephen's, Tenth street,  
above Chestnut. Two of them (one  
in the senior class at the Divinity  
school, and a candidate for the  
ministry, and the other in the senior  
class at the Mission House of the  
Protestant Episcopal Church), asked  
a gentleman whether they could  
find seats.

They were told to go up in the  
gallery and the sexton would "pro-  
vide for" them.

After the reading of the "first  
lesson" they, seeing nearly all the  
pews in the gallery vacant, asked  
the sexton if he could give them  
seats. "No, sir," was the prompt  
reply; "no seat here for you, and  
you cannot stand here anyhow. Go  
up, if you choose, near the organ."

Of course they walked out. The  
other young man, a graduate of  
Lincoln University and a student  
in the Junior class at the Divinity  
school, was asked by the sexton to  
walk down stairs, and then pointing  
to the door said to him, "Get out of  
the way; we have no seat here for  
you at all." These are the facts.  
Mr. Editor, and I offer no comment  
upon them, but simply ask the pub-  
lic, through your columns, whether  
such proceedings are in accordance  
with their Christian sentiments and  
a fair exponent of their views on  
ethics.

Respectfully, etc.

PIERRE E. JONES.

Philadelphia, April 1, 1872.

The above is from the Philadel-  
phia *Press* of the 2d inst., and is an  
exposition of the Christianity which  
so many American churches prac-  
tice. It is not Christianity—it is  
mere Churchianity. All ought to  
be equal in the church of Christ, and  
before his Cross, but all are not  
equal—and while we regret such  
an exhibition, we take this comfort  
out of it—that our young Episcopal  
brothers, theological students, now  
know what the rule in that church  
is; and knowing that, will be able  
to find missionary work among the  
Dons who worship more as corpor-  
ations and Pew Holders than as sin-  
ners saved by grace, and who ex-  
pect to get to Heaven on account of  
the grip with which they cling to  
their pews, and fight off all the ne-  
gro comers.

The negro will win in that con-  
test, in the end.

God is to be the Judge.—*National  
Progress.*

## BEHIND THE BACK.—FECOMASONRY.

borrowing its symbols from every  
source, has not neglected to make  
a selection of certain parts of the  
human body. From the back an  
important lesson is derived, which  
is fittingly developed, in the third  
degree. Hence, in reference to this  
symbolism, Oliver says: "It is a  
duty, incumbent on every Mason, to  
support a brother's character in his  
absence equally as though he were  
present; not to revile him behind his  
back, nor suffer it to be done by  
others without using every neces-  
sary attempt to prevent it." And  
Hutchinson, referring to the same  
symbolic ceremony says: "The most  
material part of that brotherly love  
which should subsist among Mas-  
ons, is that of speaking well of  
each other to the world; more es-  
pecially it is expected of every mem-  
ber of this fraternity that he should  
not traduce a brother. Calumny  
and slander are detestable crimes  
against society. Nothing can be  
viler than to traduce a man behind  
his back; it is like the villainy of an  
assassin, who has not virtue enough  
to give his adversary the means of  
self-defence, but, lurking in dark-  
ness, stabs him whilst he is unarmed,  
and unsuspecting of an enemy."

Exchange.

## OUR GROWTH AND PROSPERITY.

The rapid growth and prosperity  
of this country has no parallel in  
the world's history, and yet very  
many of our resources have not yet  
been developed. To enable this  
tide of development and prosperity  
to be pushed forward, expanding as  
it moves, until it covers the vast  
area of our wide domain, and un-  
locks its hidden resources, we need  
most of all things, more railway fa-  
cilities. One of the many indica-  
tions of our advancing prosperity  
is recognized in the vastly increased  
amount of railway freights in every  
direction. Notwithstanding the  
wonderful increase of railways all  
through the North and West, it is  
said that not a single leading line is  
enabled to do the business offering,  
not one but what is literally gorged  
with freight, and that not a single  
one of the great East and West  
lines that have the facilities to do  
the business offering. Car and lo-  
comotive builders everywhere are  
surfeited with orders to construct  
equipment for roads which are un-  
able to do the business offering, and  
which it will require months to fill.  
Single-track roads are compelled in  
many instances to build a double  
track, to provide for the increase of  
freights, the growth of which is  
simply wonderful. All this, while  
it indicates the great prosperity of  
the country, should call the atten-  
tion of the public to our great need  
of railway facilities, especially for  
East and West business leading to  
the sea-coast. We need another  
great outlet, over which the produce  
of the West can reach the Atlan-  
tic seaboard; and it behooves those  
feeling an interest in the future  
prosperity of this great city to see  
at once not only that proper fa-  
cilities are furnished, but that they ter-  
minate at the natural outlet, at this  
City of New York. While Port-  
land, Boston, Richmond, and other  
leading shipping centers are build-  
ing railways for through business  
to these points, we of New York  
are relying upon our great natural  
facilities and central location. Un-  
less steps are promptly taken to af-  
ford a better outlet for Western  
produce, that trade will be diverted  
to other points. There should be  
no delay in this matter. The peo-  
ple of the West demand that some-  
thing shall be speedily done, and  
look to the capital of New York for  
the needed appliances.

## THE PRESENT FACILITIES.

All told—  
railway, canal, lake, and river naviga-  
tion only suffice to bring out  
about forty per cent of the grain  
and produce raised in the in the  
West for market. Let New York  
capitalists look into this matter,  
and see to it that some plan be de-  
vised by which the means of trans-  
portation shall be afforded, by ad-  
ditional railways with the terminus  
here.—*Independent.*

## A BROTHER'S SECRETS.

In one of the old lectures, it is  
said: "A Mason's breast should be  
a safe and sacred repository for all  
your just and lawful secrets. A  
brother's secrets, delivered to me as  
such, I would keep as my own."

It is true that the secrets of a  
Mason, confided as such should be  
as inviolate in the breast of him who  
has received them, as they were in  
his own before they were confided.  
But it would be wrong to conclude  
that in this a Mason is placed in a  
position different from that which is  
occupied by every honorable man.

No man of honor is permitted to  
reveal a secret which he has received  
under the pledge of secrecy. But  
it is as false as it is absurd, to charge  
that either the man of honor or the  
Mason is bound by any such obliga-  
tion to protect the criminal from  
the vindication of the law. It must  
be left to every man to determine  
by his own conscience whether he  
is at liberty to betray a knowledge  
of facts with which he could not  
have become acquainted, except  
under some such pledge. No court  
of law would attempt to extort a  
communication of facts made known  
by a penitent to his confessor or a  
client to his lawyer; for such a com-  
munication would make the person  
communicating it infamous. In this  
case, Masonry supplies no other  
rule than that which is found in  
the acknowledged code of moral  
ethics.

—Blessed are the girls who have  
no beaux, for they pass no sleepless  
nights.

## The Colored Voter.

The following letter from a colored  
clergyman of Brooklyn, having  
reference to the proper course for  
colored people to pursue in respect  
to the next presidential election, is  
printed in the Union of that city:

Will colored men vote right in the  
coming presidential election? Will  
they vote with and for their personal  
friends; or, proving traitor to sound  
principles, and being stupidly blind  
to their own interests, will they join  
the enemy's camp? Years ago, when  
I lived in the State of Maine, I cast  
my first vote for James G. Birney, as  
the candidate of the liberty party. I  
was frequently asked, why vote for  
a party so small and powerless,  
when it has no prospect of success?  
Why do you people leave the whip  
party, and go with this party, when  
by so doing you throw away your  
votes, and indirectly help into  
power the very party that is crush-  
ing you, and using its whole force  
to continue and extend slavery? I  
replied that the liberty party was  
based on a righteous principle. If  
said that slavery must die, and that  
it would make no compromise with  
it. The principle, thank God, found  
its way at length into the heart of the  
republican party, which came into  
being to resist the encroachments  
of slavery; and we all know what it  
has done and how it has succeeded.

## EDITING A PAPER.

Editing a paper is a very pleasant  
business.  
If it contains too much political  
matter the people don't believe it.  
If the type is too large, it don't  
contain enough reading matter.  
If the type is too small people  
won't read it.  
If we publish telegraph reports,  
people say they are lies.  
If we omit them, they say we  
have no enterprise, or suppress  
them for political effect.  
If we have a few jokes, people say  
we are rattlehead.  
If we omit them; they say we are  
an old fossil.  
If we publish original matter,  
they damn us for not giving selec-  
tions.  
If we publish selections, men say  
we are lazy for not writing more  
and giving them what they have  
not read in some other paper.  
If we give a man a complimentary  
notice, we are censured for being  
partial.  
If we do not, all hands say we  
are a greedy hog.  
If we insert an article that pleases  
the ladies, men become jealous.  
If we do not cater to their wishes,  
his paper is not fit to have in the  
house.  
If we attend church, they say it is  
only for effect.  
If we don't, they denounce us as  
deceitful and desperately wicked.  
If we remain in the office and at-  
tend to business, folks say we are  
too proud to mingle with our fel-  
lows.  
If we go out, they say we never  
attend to business.  
If we publish poetry, we attract  
sentimentalism. If we do not, we  
have no literary polish or taste.  
If the mail does not deliver our  
papers promptly, they say we do  
not publish 'on time.' If it does,  
they are afraid we are getting ahead  
of the time.  
If we do not pay all bills promptly,  
folks say we are not to be trusted.  
If we do pay promptly, they say  
we stole the money.

## A REFLECTIVE REPORT DESCRIBED.

A reflective reporter described  
a new hearse as "a splendid though  
sad vehicle."

## A PARDONABLE WEAKNESS.—PAR-

doning a garroter.

## Mark Twain as Editor-in-Chief.

Mark Twain in his new volume  
"Roughing It," gives his experience  
as local editor of the Virginia City  
(Nevada) Daily Enterprise, and in-  
cidentally credits the "leading  
writer" of a daily journal in a man-  
ner as rare as it is usually is deserved.  
In the case mentioned, Mark had  
tired of his labor as local editor. He  
says:

I wanted variety of some kind.  
It came. Mr. Goodman went away  
for a week and left me the post of  
Chief Editor. It destroyed me. The  
first day I wrote my leader in the  
forenoon. The second day I had  
no subject, and put it off till even-  
ing, and then copied an elaborate  
editorial out of the American Cy-  
clopedia, that steadfast friend of the  
editor all over the land. The third  
day I "fooled around" till midnight,  
and then kept the press waiting  
while I penned some bitter personal-  
ities on six different people. The  
sixth day labored till far into the  
night and brought forth—nothing.  
The paper went to press without an  
editorial. The seventh day I re-  
signed. On the eighth Mr. Good-  
man returned and found six dubs  
on his hands—my personalities had  
borne fruit.

## Nobodv, except he that has tried

it, knows what it is to be an editor.  
It is easy to scribble local rubbish,  
with the facts all before you; it is  
easy to clip selections from other  
papers; it is easy to string out  
correspondence from any locality;  
but it is an unspeakable hardship to  
write editorials. Subjects are the  
troubles—the dreary lack of them,  
I mean. Every day it is a drag,  
drag—think and worry and  
suffer—all the world is a dull blank,  
and yet the editorial column must  
be filled. Only give the editor a  
subject, and his work is done—no  
trouble to write it up; but how  
would you write it if you had no  
pump your brains dry every day  
the week, fifty-two weeks in the  
year. It makes one low-spirited  
simply to think of it. The matter  
that each editor of a daily paper in  
America writes in the course of a  
year would fill from four to eight  
bulky volumes like this book. Fancy  
what a library an editor's work  
would make after twenty or thirty  
years' service. Yet people often  
wonder that Dickens, Scott, Balzac,  
Dumas, etc., have been able to pro-  
duce so many books. If these  
authors had wrought as volumi-  
nously as newspaper editors do,  
the result would be something to  
marvel at indeed.

## How editors can continue the tremen-

dous labor, this exhausting con-  
sumption of brain-fibre (for their  
work is creative, and not a mere  
mechanical laying up of facts like  
reporting), day after day and year  
after year, is incomprehensible.  
Preachers take two months' holiday  
in midsummer, for they find that  
to produce two sermons a week is  
wearing in the long run. In truth  
it must be so and it is so, and there-  
fore, how an editor can take from  
ten to twenty texts and build upon  
them from ten to twenty pains-taking  
editorials a week and keep it up all  
the year round, is further beyond  
comprehension than ever. Ever  
since I have survived my week as  
editor I have found at least one  
pleasure in any newspaper that  
comes to my hand; it is in admiring  
the long columns of editorials, and  
wondering to myself how in the mis-  
chief he did it.

## A CARD.

Having seen in the *National Republican*  
of Tuesday, April 16th, 1872, my name  
figuring among the Assistant Secretaries  
of a mass meeting held in Lafayette square  
and this having been done without my  
authorization, I wish to correct such an  
error, for I was neither at the meeting  
nor belong to that faction of the Republican  
party.

I am Secretary of the 4th Ward R. R.  
Mother Club of which Mr. R. C. Howard  
is President and belonging to that faction  
I cannot be a member of the other.

A. PLUCH.



## TANT ANNOUNCEMENT

TO THE

American People

OF THE INTRODUCTION

THE FIRST TIME IN THE

UNITED STATES OF

G. Colletto's

GENERATED EUROPEAN

ALTERNATIVE PILLS.

OF WHICH IN ENGLAND, FRANCE,

AND IN THE UNITED STATES,

THESE PILLS ARE UNPRECEDENTEDLY

WIDELY KNOWN, AND ARE

UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED

AS THE MOST EFFECTIVE AND

PAINFUL REMEDY FOR

ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE

BOWEL, AND TO PREVENT ANY

ILLNESS, MANUFACTURED BY

THE DOCTOR OF THE

HOSPITAL OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF

PARIS, AND TO PREVENT ANY

ILLNESS, MANUFACTURED BY

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HOSPITAL OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF

## ROOMS OF THE SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REPUBLICAN PARTY OF LOUISIANA, NEW

ORLEANS, MARCH 25, 1872.—The Sub-Executive

Committee of the Republican Party of Louisiana

meets daily in the Chief Clerk's office, Mechanics' Institute.

Friends from the country are requested to

call.

Office hours from ten o'clock A. M. to

half past two o'clock P. M.

By order of the Sub-Committee,

WILLIAM VIGOR,

Secretary Sub-Executive Committee, Re-

publican party of Louisiana.

All Republican papers throughout the

State are requested to copy this notice.

ROOMS OF THE SUB-EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE PARISH EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY OF THE PARISH OF ORLEANS,

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 26, 1872.—The following

resolutions, presented by Thomas

Murray, on the above date, were adopted:

Whereas, The State Central Executive

Committee of the Republican Party of the

State of Louisiana, through its president,

P. B. S. Pinchback, has convened a State

convention of the Republican party of New

Orleans, on Thursday, the second day of

May, 1872, for the purpose of enacting

in the proclamation of said State Commit-

tee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the elections for dele-

gates to said State Convention shall be

held in each of the wards of the city of

New Orleans on MONDAY, the twenty-

ninth day of April, 1872, the polls to be

open from nine o'clock A. M. to eight

o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That the Secretary be author-

ized to publish the foregoing resolution

daily in the New Orleans Republican,

National Republican, and in each issue of

the Louisianaian, from this date to the

twenty-ninth of April, 1872.

J. D. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

G. U. O. D. F.

Regular Meetings of Amos Lodge 1487

on the first &amp; third Thursday of every

Month at the corner of St. Peter St. and

streets.

P. A. DAVIS, N. G.

Wm. A. BARRON, P. S.

3m.

NOW OPEN.

A First Class HOUSE, centrally

and pleasantly located, for the

accommodation of the Travel-

ing and Visiting

Community.

BY MRS. E. J. ADAMS,

26 GEORGE ST., one door east of King.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

TERMS OF BOARD: Per Week.....\$8 00

Per Day.....1 75

Feb 8-6m.

C. C. NEALLY

GENERAL

RAILROAD AND LABOR AGENCY,

No. 217 Poydras Street,

NEW ORLEANS.

Contractors, Planters, Housekeepers, etc.,

supplied promptly with most reliable

MADE AND FEMALE HELP.

TERMS CASH.

All orders entrusted to this Agency,

appertaining to labor, will receive prompt

attention. Jan. 26, '72-1y

Louisiana

DYEING AND SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT.

J. CLUDE,

Steam Dyer and Scourer,

228...CANAL STREET...228

BETWEEN RAMPART AND BASIN,

Jan 8-6m. NEW ORLEANS.

Geo. H. Vinten,

PRINTERS

WAREHOUSE

NO. 137 POYDRAS STREET,

BETWEEN CAMP AND ST. CHARLES STS.,

NEW ORLEANS.

AGENT for the sale of R. Hoe &amp; Co's

Printing Presses and James Conner's

## THE LOUISIANIAN

BOOK AND JOB

Printing Establishment,

114...CANAL STREET...114

NEW ORLEANS.

We are now prepared to execute every

DESCRIPTION

OF

PRINTING,

SUCH AS

Mammoth Posters,

Fancy Show Cards,

Railroad Work,

Lawyers' Briefs,

Book Work,

Steamboat Work,

Business Cards,

Programmes,

Handbills,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE WORK.

RULING AND BOOK-BINDING

OF

EVERY DESCRIPTION

Executed with Dispatch.

Steamboat Printing.

Steamboat Officers will find it to their

interest to call at our Office and

LEAVE THEIR ORDERS.

Posters and Handbills

IN

BLACK AND COLORED INKS,

AND OF EVERY SIZE.

BILL HEADS

On any quality of paper—

Prices Accordingly.

Insurance Policies and Blanks.

Railroad Tickets, Time-Tables,

In fact, all kinds of

Job Printing

can be executed at this Office—not only

with DISPATCH, but on ACCOMMO-

DATING TERMS.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION,

PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-

sized patterns of useful articles accompa-

nies the paper every fortnight.

Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages

of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on

superfine calendered paper, and is pub-

lished weekly.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

Harper's Bazar contains, besides pic-

tures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter

of special use and interest to the family;

articles on health, dress, and housekeep-

ing in all its branches; its editorial matter

is specially adapted to the circle it is in-

tended to interest and instruct; and it has,

besides, good stories and literary matter

of merit. It is not surprising that the

journal, with such features, has achieved

in a short time an immense success; for

something of its kind was desired in

thousands of families, and its publishers

have filled the demand. The young lady

who buys a single number of Harper's

Bazar is made a subscriber for life.—New

York Evening Post.

The Bazar is excellent. Like all the

periodicals which the Harpers publish, it

is almost ideally well edited, and the class

of readers for whom it is intended—the

mothers and daughters in average fam-

ilies—cannot but profit by its good sense

and good taste, which, we have no doubt,

are to-day making very many homes hap-

pier than they may have been before the

women began taking lessons in personal

and household and social management

from this good-natured mentor.—The Na-

tion, N. Y.

Subscriptions.—1872.

Terms:

Harper's Bazar, one year.....\$4 00

An extra copy of either the Magazine,

Weekly, or Bazar will be supplied gratis

for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4 00

each, in one remittance; or, six Copies

for \$20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine,

## HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

"Unquestionably the best sustained work

of the kind in the World."

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

No more delightful travels are printed

in the English language than appear per-

petually in HARPER'S MAGAZINE. They

are read with equal interest and satisfac-

tion by boys of every grade from sixteen

to eighty. Its scientific papers, while suf-

ficiently profound to demand the attention

of the learned, are yet admirably adapted

to the popular understanding, and design-

ed as much to diffuse correct information

concerning current scientific discovery as

it could be if it was the organ of the "So-

ciety for the Diffusion of Useful Knowl-

edge." The great design of HARPER'S

is to give correct information and rational

amusement to the great masses of the peo-

ple. There are few intelligent American

families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE

would not be an appreciated and highly-

welcome guest. There is no monthly

Magazine an intelligent reading family can

less afford to be without. Many Maga-

zines are accumulations. HARPER'S is edit-

ed. There is not a magazine that is print-

ed which shows more intelligent pains ex-

on its articles and mechanical execution.

There is not a cheaper Magazine publish-

ed. There is not, confessedly, a more popu-

lar Magazine in the world.

—New England Homestead.

It is one of the wonders of journalism—

the editorial management of HARPER'S.

—The Nation.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—1871.

Terms:

HARPER'S MAGAZINE, one year.....\$4 00

An Extra Copy of either the MAGAZINE,

WEEKLY, or BAZAR will be supplied gratis

for every Club of Five Subscribers at \$4 00

each, in one remittance; or, six Copies for

\$20 00, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

WEEKLY, and BAZAR, to one address for

one year, \$10 00; or, two of Harper's Peri-

odicals, to one address for one year, \$7 00.

Back Numbers can be supplied at any

time.

A Complete Set of HARPER'S MAGAZINE,

now comprising 41 Volumes, in neat cloth

binding, will be sent by express, freight

at expense of purchaser, for \$2 25 per vol-

ume. Single Volumes, by mail, postpaid,

\$3 00. Cloth cases for binding, will be

58 cents, by mail, postpaid.



## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Square	1 mo	2 mos	3 mos	6 mos	1 yr
One	\$4	\$7	\$9	\$12	\$20
Two	8	14	18	24	40
Three	12	21	27	36	60
Four	16	28	36	48	80
Five	20	35	45	60	100
Six	24	42	54	72	120
1 Column	48	84	108	144	240

Transient advertisements, \$1.50 per square first insertion; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.

All business notices of advertisements to be charged twenty cents per line each insertion.

Funeral notices executed with neatness and dispatch.

Wedding Cards executed in accordance with prevailing fashions.

Funeral Notices printed on shortest notice and with quickest dispatch.

## PROFESSIONAL.

## JOHN B. HOWARD.

LAW OFFICE.

26 St. Charles Street 26

Prompt attention given to civil business in the several courts of the State.

A. P. FIELDS &amp; ROBERT DOLTO.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.

No. 9 Commercial Place, 2nd Floor, New Orleans.

Strict Attention to all Civil and Criminal business in the State and United States Court.

J. E. Wallace,

Attorney at Law,

69 CANAL STREET,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Feb 18-19.

Dr. W. Bille,

OFFICE 69 CANAL ST. NEAR POSTOFFICE.

A graduate from the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, and honorary M. D. from the University of Padua, Italy; for several years assistant physician to the celebrated Prof. Ricord, Paris. DR. BILLE has acquired a high reputation as SPECIALLY for all kinds of Sexual diseases, male and female. Private diseases cured after a new, sure and quick method. Painful and Retained Menstruation quickly relieved. Perfect cure always warranted. Letters containing \$5 and stamps will receive prompt attention. All consultations and communications strictly confidential. Jan 18-6m

## INSURANCE COMPANIES—BANKS.

## LOUISIANA

## MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OFFICE, No. 120 COMMON STREET.

## INSURES FIRE, MARINE

## AND RIVER RISKS

## AND PAYS LOSSES IN

New Orleans, New York, Liverpool,

London, Havre, Paris, or

Bremen, at the option

of the insured.

CHARLES BRIGGS, President.

A. CARRIERE, Vice-President.

J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

## THE FREEDMAN'S SAVING

## —AND—

## TRUST COMPANY,

Chartered by the United States

Government, March,

1865.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

D. L. EATON, Actuary

BRANCH AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

114 Carondelet Street,

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.

Bank Hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Saturday Nights, 6 to 8 o'clock

## CIGAR MANUFACTORY.

The undersigned notifies the Public

of the establishment of a.

## CIGAR MANUFACTORY,

at No. 129 Polymnia Street, near Dry-

ades Street, where orders will be

thankfully received and promptly at-

tended to. O. B. ROUDEZ,

3m New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1871.

## CARPET WAREHOUSE.

17 CHARTRES STREET.

ABROUSSEAU &amp; CO., Importers and

Dealers at Wholesale and Retail, offer at

low prices:

CARPETING.

FLOOR OIL CLOTH.

MATTING.

Curtain and Upholstery Material.

Window Shades, Table Covers, etc.

Cloths, Lace Curtains, etc., etc.

## RAILROADS.

## NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND

## GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD.

From Depot, foot of Caliope street, on and

after SUNDAY, November 1, 1872.

Trains will leave and arrive as follows:

Express Passenger Train leaves daily, Sun-

days excepted at 7 o'clock a. m.

Night Mail leaves daily at 5:30.

Night Express arrives 12 midnight.

Mail and Passenger arrive daily, Sundays

excepted at 12 noon.

NIGHT EXPRESS will stop at all regular

stations South of Magnolia, and at Flag

stations Saturday nights and Monday mornings.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS attached to all

Trains, through to Louisville without change,

and but one change to New York, and all

principal cities North, East and West.

Tickets for sale at 23 Camp street, corner

Common street, under City Hotel, and at De-

pot N. O. J. and G. N. R. R.

ED. FROST, General Sup't.

S. E. CAREY, General Ticket Agent.

C. P. ATMORE,

General Passenger Agent.

## NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE &amp; TEXAS

## RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY, April 1, 1872, Pas-

senger Trains will leave and arrive as

follows:

7:30 A. M. EXPRESS AND MAIL, Daily, for

Mobile and regular intermediate

Stations; arrives at Mobile at 2:30

P. M.

4:00 A. M. COAST ACCOMMODATION, Daily

except Sundays, for Ocean Springs

and intermediate regular and flag

Stations; arrives at Ocean Springs

at 8:10 P. M.

5:20 P. M. FAST EXPRESS, Daily, for Mo-

bile—will stop only at Bigotelle,

Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mis-

sissippi City, Biloxi, Ocean Springs

East Pascagoula and St. Elmo; and

arrive at Mobile at 11:30 P. M.

A fast Express Train will leave Mobile daily

at 1:00 A. M., stopping only at stations named

for Fast Express from New Orleans; and ar-

rive at New Orleans at 7:15 A. M.

The Coast Accommodation Train, return-

ing daily, except Sundays, will leave Ocean

Springs at 5:40 A. M., and arrive at New Or-

leans at 10:00 A. M.

The Express and Mail Train, Daily, will

leave Mobile at 11:30 A. M., arriving at New

Orleans at 6:10 P. M.

Tickets sold at offices corner Magazine

and Natchez and corner of Camp and Com-

mon streets. Mileage Tickets—good for

families and firms—500 miles for \$20, and

1000 miles for \$30—are sold at the Ticket

office.

Through Freight Trains run daily, ex-

cept Sundays, morning and evening, to and

from Mobile. Freight received at foot of

Girod street, and through bills of lading

signed.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,

General Superintendent.

CHAS. L. FITCH,

General Freight and Passenger Agent.

C. A. WHITNEY &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

## LOUISIANA DIVISION—

## NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS

## RAILROAD.

Leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

Arrive at Donaldsonville at 12:15 noon

Leave Donaldsonville at 1 P. M.

Arrive at New Orleans at 4:30 P. M.

Freight received and tickets sold at

Station of Mobile Division.

G. W. R. BAYLEY,

General Superintendent.

CHAS. L. FITCH,

General Freight and Passenger Agent.

C. A. WHITNEY &amp; CO.,

General Agents.

## IMPORTANT TO THE

## TRAVELING PUBLIC.

On and after March 23, 1872,

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS

will leave the depot, foot of Canal street,

daily, at 5 P. M., running through via Mobile

and Ohio Railroad, to Meridian, Miss.,

making close connection for Selma and East-

ern points. For further information and

through tickets, apply at ticket office N. O.

&amp; T. R. R., corner Camp and Common streets,

New Orleans. JNO. A. PUNCH,

Gen. Pass. Agent, M. &amp; O. R. R.

## SUMMER RESO

The undersigned take pleasure in an-

nouncing to their friends and the public

generally, that the well-known "Lavis

Horsel," at Bay St. Louis, Miss., has been

secured and perfectly renovated by them

as a first class Civil Rights Hotel, under

the name of "Stokes Hotel," and will be

ready to receive boarders on the 15th o

May 1872. The proprietors will spare

neither pains nor expense to merit a liberal

share of public patronage.

S. J. STOKES &amp; CO., Proprietors.

New Orleans, March 9, 1872. 3mo.

## TO LET,

## AT BAY ST. LOUIS.

A HOUSE—containing 6 rooms, gallery,

water-closet, chicken house, a good spring

well, a woodshed, garden and large shade

trees, all newly repaired—on Goodchildren

street, near Louisiana wharf and the rail-

road depot, with privilege of a bath house.

Address Jeff. Stokes, at the State House,

or at

STOKES HOTEL,

Bay St. Louis, Miss.

## STEAMBOATS.

## MERCHANTS' SOUTHERN PACKET

## COMPANY.

For St. Louis, Cairo,

Memphis and the Bends—

The steamers of this line will leave as

follows, at 5 P. M.

Giving through bills of lading over

the Illinois Central Railroad to all

points on Arkansas, White and Cum-

berland rivers. Through bills of lading

and passenger tickets issued to all

points on the Upper Mississippi, as

high as St. Paul.

Plans of cabin may be seen and state-

rooms secured on application to

STEVENSON &amp; VERLINDER,

Agents,

135 Gravier street.

JOHN F. BAKER, President.

Bills of lading over the Illinois Cen-

tral Railroad signed only at the office of

JAS. T. TUCKER,

26 Carondelet street.

## NEW ORLEANS, CHICAGO

## AND THE WEST.

## THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

## AND

## Blue Line, Via Cairo,

## WILL TAKE FREIGHT

From New Orleans on first-

class steamers.

LEAVING DAILY, AT 5 P. M., FOR

CAIRO, CHICAGO, AND ALL

POINTS NORTH, WEST AND

EAST, AT THE LOWEST

RATES.

All rates and all through bills of

lading from New Orleans by above

route given, signed and recognized

only at the General Office of the Com-

pany, No. 26 Carondelet street.

Shippers by this route save all dray-

age and transfer charges at Cairo,

and their goods are always under

cover, and no charges are made for

forwarding.

JAMES T. TUCKER,

General Agent.

## ST. LOUIS.

For St. Louis, Cairo and Memphis.

Steamer KATIE,

J. M. WHITE, Master; will

leave New Orleans for above ports on

SATURDAY, June 24,

SATURDAY, June 24,

SATURDAY, July 22,

For freight or passage apply on board,

or to

J. J. JANNY, No. 150 Common Street.

A. A. GREEN, No. 198 Common Street.

Where a plan of the cabin can be seen.

## BATON ROUGE.

Rouge sens, Coa to Rail-

road, and Gross T passen-

ger packet

## ST. JOHN.

W. R. GREATHOUSE, Master;

James McElroy, Clerk,

Leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 5 P. M.,

and SUNDAY, at 10 A. M.

Returning, leaves Baton Rouge every

Monday and Thursday evenings.

For freight or passage apply on board,

or to

E. O. MELANCON, 11 Conti street.

## CAIRO.

## ST. LOUIS AND NEW ORLEANS PACKET

## COMPANY.

## FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.

Illinois Central Railroad Packets

for Memphis, Cairo

and the Bends—The fine

passenger steamers of

this line will leave as follows:

Giving through bills of lading to all

points on the Memphis and Charleston

Railroad, Nashville and Northwestern

Railroad, and Memphis and Ohio Rail-

road—also to St. Louis.

Through Tickets furnished at lowest

rates to all points East, West and North,

by all the various routes via Memphis,

Cairo and St. Louis. State rooms se-

cured at General Office, 164 Common

street.

A. A. WOODS, General Agent,

104 Common Street.

C. G. WAYNE, Freight Agent,

37 Natchez Street.

JOHN N. BOFINGER, President.

Bills of lading for all freights over

the Illinois Central Railroad; signed

at the office of

JAMES T. TUCKER,

26 Carondelet Street

apl 6-12

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.